SMALLPOX TEN YEARS AGO

Reminiscences of the Plagne That Visited Indianapolis in 1883-84.

Thora Ware 345 Cases and 35 Deaths in the City-Dr. Wagner's Attack-Rush for Vaccination-Confusion with Chicken Pox.

Dr. A. B. Bradbury, the local health officer of Muncie, during a smallpox epidemic, winter of 1882-3, reported to Dr. E. S. Elder, the secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health, sixteen cases with ten deaths. In his report Dr. Bradbury stated one case was imported from Connersville, Ind., and one from Leadville, Col. One early case was not diagnosed until the death of the patient, and other members fell sick. The funeral was public, but fortunately no one contracted the disease at the funeral. Dr. Bradbury says ten cases resulted from the fact that the first case was not recognized and isolated (Public Health Report 1883, page 185.) The following year-winter of 1883-4, according to the Health Report, Delaware county and Muncie escaped.

During the epidemic of 1882-3 the deaths from smallpox in Indiana were 213-14 per cent. of the total mortality. The next winter, 1883-84, there were 100 deaths in the State. The burden fell heav-1ly on Indianapolis, there being 145 cases and 35 deaths in the city. The Board of Health, Drs. Sutcliffe, Elder and M. S. Runnels, reported to the Council April 14, 1884, that the city was free of smallpox except one case which was nearly well. The report says: "The first case appeared at the station house Jan. 9, 1884, and was reported from the jail Jan. 15." From the exposures of nearly a hundred persons at the jail the disease was carried through the city. Outside of the jail and station house there were fifty-five infected houses. Some of the cases were mild and were kept oncealed until the disease had hearly fun its course. Where the first case was taken to the hospital the disease was arrested. In cases where the first patient remained other cases almost invariably followed. The cases occurred, the board reported,

"among a class of people difficult to control, and which had little care or appreciation for the dangers to the public." To this there was one notable exception-Dr. Theodore Wagner, of this city, who saw one of the Steblem family with the disease Feb. 6, 1884. He was suspicious of smallpox and confirmed the diagnosis with Dr. Leroy Hamilton the following day. "In sixteen hours," says Dr. Wagner, "the case developed into the malignant hemorrhage form." Steblein died, as did also his wife and little girl, a woman who nursed the girl and Father Staub, a devoted priest who ministered to the family. Dr. Wagner had been successfully vacci-

nated in infancy, also one year before the attack, and again a month before the attack, and finally on the day of Steblein's death. The later vaccinations and not "take," and he thought himself exempt. But on the eighth day after exposure he had pain and feyer; in two days more the disease was manifest, and he telephoned to , Dr. Henthorne, made his will, left wife and child, and was driven to the pest house on Fall creek, a bait mile northeast of the hospital, where he stayed twenty-eight days, getting off with a mild attack.

Dr. Wagner gives a graphic account of his life in the smallpox hospital, with Mr. Coleman and wife as managers, cooks and nurses. Dr. Henthorne was the physician to the pest house, and devoted himself to his duties with courage and energy. He had congestion of the lungs, and laughed for joy when druggist Mueller's white horse was seen galloping over the snow. bringing him ten large leeches. These he chapped on his back and chest, and after three hours' bleeding was relieved. "Those humble worms," he says, "saved my life. I always look upon the leech with great re-

Six died while the Doctor was out there-two, he says, of sheer fear and homesickness. Dr. Wagner went South for several months, till his health was fully restored, and then resumed his practice. His case he regards as anomalous -probably the vaccination of infancy had lost effect in part, and possibly the virus of the later efforts was detective.

Dr. H. Pantzer, who, as city physician, visited them at the pest house, said one of the cases had abundant marks of a previous attack, while another case that died of it | hat and the other gripping like grim death had been a smallpox nurse and was considered invulnerable.

One group of cases in this city was seen by a physician now dead, who opposed vaccination and called his cases "hemorrhagic purpura," and refused to have them | sky above dusty sky lights and smoke-blackvaccinated. The patients died and the physician vaccinated himself by order of the Board of Health. Dr. Pantzer, states that it took most of the time of himself and Dr. Frank Ferree, also city physician, out of toy houses, shaded by trees that look to vaccinate the people who swarmed to like the bits of painted pine that Shem and the dispensary. Dr. Wagner vaccinated | Ham and Japheth, and the jaybird | seven hundred, including those at the poo farm. Opposition to vaccination in this country is nearly obsolete. Anti-vaccination journals are still published in England, supported by wealthy cranks-the same type who oppose vivisection, even under amesthetics, for the attainment of physiological knowledge.

knowing that one attack of several diseases, including smallpox, gives immunity from another attack, children were inoculated with actual smallpox in India and China centuries ago, and so were free for the rest of their lives. Lady Montague, in 1717, exposed her own son, with success. But the inoculated smallpox, while much milder than epidemic smallpox, proved fatal in many instances, and, being itself contagious, spread the disease still further. In 1798 the English surgeon, Edward Jenner, established scientifically and published widely, a fact well known to the rural population of his native a new birth of freedom, and that governplace, that dairy people who got pustules on their hands from miking cows with sores similar to those of smallpox on their teats were free from smallpox when epidemics broke out. The result is prophylactic vaccination as we know it now, enforced by law in some countries and opposed nowhere except by ignorance or lamentable prejudice.

While the diagnosis of smallpox is easy to these who have seen it or who thoroughly study doubtful cases, chicken pox has been frequently confounded with smallpox, and to this day, oddly enough, the folwers of the great Vienna dermatologist Hebra maintain the identity of the two. Their essential difference is shown by the fact of the epidemics appearing entirely separate from each other; that the one does not confer immunity from the other, and by the uniform failure to produce chicken pox by inoculating small pox and vice

Dr. Asler says chicken pox and smallpox may possibly be confounded. The Montreal case, which cost 3,0.0 lives, was taken for chicken pox, and so let go as soon as well. The special features of the two diseases should be determined in all doubtful cases by study and counsel, as the majority of our physicians have never seen a case of smallpox. Isolation is the safe course in doubtful cases. The most remarkable instance of the rapid spread of smallpox in modern times occurred in Montreal in 1885. The city had been free for years. when, on Feb. 28, a Pullman car conductor from Chicago, where there were a few cases, was admitted to the hospital-Hotel Isolation was not carried out, and April 1 a servant of the hospital died of smallpox. With a negligence absolutely criminal the patients not too sick to be moved were sent to their homes. Dr. Asler, of Johns Hopkins, says: "The disease spread like fire in dry grass, and in the always wanting to come down stairs.

next nine months 3,164 persons died, and of these 2,717-86 per cent.—were under ten years of age."

LILY BANKS AND MAGGIE MAUS.

Drunken Women Who Gave the Names of Prominent Greenfield Ladies at Police Station.

On Saturday two women drove from Greenfield to this city, got disgracefully drunk, fell from their buggy twice, and were arrested. Investigation since develops the fact that they were Lily Banks and Maggie Mans, of East Greenfield, but at the station they added contemptible villainy to their disgrace by representing themselves to be Mrs. Maggie Ryan and Miss Lee Abbott, Mrs. Ryan and Miss Abbott are ladies of the most eminent respectability in Greenfield, connected actively with church and Sunday school work; in fact, they are earnest Christian women of spotless reputations. They were at home in Greenfield Saturday, and were shocked and distressed beyond measure to find their names in the Indianapolis newspapers, mixed with such a disgraceful

'WAY UP AMONG THE CLOUDS

Visit Paid to Miss Indiana at the Top of the Soldiers' Monument.

It Involved a Long and Weary Climb of Narrow Steps-Comments on the Glorious View from the High Perch.

"A Trip to Chinatown," "A Journey to the Moon," "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," "A Visit to the Center of the Earth," each and all sink into insignificance when placed in deadly parallel with a climb to the top of the monument to call on Miss Indiana.

"Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly." flits through one's brain as the door between those beautifully carved portals opens and ushers the venturesome soul into Ethiop's sable gloom, which grows blacker and thicker as the ascent begins, and the first fifty feet inclines one to sigh for matches and a candle. The darkness is so dense that one can hardly feel the way, and when at last a narrow window is reached, through which the soft wind and golden sunshine of a perfect Indiana day are pouring, a pause is mevitable. How sweet the air is and how pleasant to bathe in the sun's brightness, and how perfectly splendid to be able to draw long breath again; then more climbing-forty-sixty-a hundred steps,

and only a third of the way up. One begins to wonder why the family physician has never discovered a dangerous tendency to shortness of breath, and there is a peculiar quivery feeling about the hinges of the knees, accompanied by an almost uncontrollable desire to sit down somewhere, anywhere. But a narrow iron stair step bathed in effete tobacco juice and ornamented with bolts and screws, chips, asbestos wads, rope, bits of plaster and iron cable, is not an inviting seat, so the climber climbs up another hundred and fifty steps and leans contidingly against the ledge where the ground glass rests upon the astragal upon which the squabbled-over dates are stuck. They don't look very pretty from the outside and they are even less imposing on the maide. Some knowing young person has scrawled on the cracked glass in school-

boyish hand, guiltless of capital letters: fools writing like fools faces

is often seen in public places. and all around it are names. Queer, isn't it, what a mania some people bave for scrawling their names everywheref Not very pretty names either, some of them, and seldom or never recorded as illustrious. The Smith family seems to have had a manta for visiting monuments, and has left its hieroglyphics inside Bunker Hill and the Washington monument, and bas already got in its work on Miss Indiana's pedestal. To be sure, there is a Smith whose name has gained some notoriety, but there is a long difference between notoriety and fame. Having gained a third wind during the morshizing over the "vainness of vanity" in general, the climber tackles the other 152 steps, and when he gets to the top thanks the Lord that there are no more. Then with one hand clutching his the frail-looking ladder of the last section he looks out over the world. Such a beautiful world, and so much bigger than when, cooped up between brick walls down on earth, he has seen the patches of blue ened chimneys. All sounds are hushed to one who sits up there at Indiana's feet, and through the long narrow streets people hurry like colonies of ants, dodging in and The Capitol, with its gilded dome gleaming and glowing under the rays of the declining sun, looks like a miniature marble temple of fame, and the church spires thrust themselves up from among the trees like the thimble on a parasol. Away out on the edge of the anthill, where the sun kisses them all day long and birds sway in the tree tops sing requiems that kings couldn't buy, one can see the white headstopes in beautiful Crown Hill, which mark the tombs of hundreds of "Indiana's stient victors," but the velvet carpet spread above the quiet hearts is no greener than the laurels which enduring stone commemorates in the soldiers' monument. And standing above it, with outstretched hands, the type of Indiana's women "keeps watch and keeps guard" over the low green tents of the heroic men who went down to death that "this Nation, under God, should have ment of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth." On the calm, smiling face of that figure, as she stands looking out toward the bloodbought laud of the South, it seemed to the climber, was the look of silent endurance. the high resolution of the heroines she typifies, who, smid the noonday raid and midnight foray, stood bravely strong. She heard the ruffian's oath, the Indian's yell, the wolf's hungry cry, and still she staid, and, like Deborah of old, prophesied the future triumphs of her people. She faced not only visible, but more terrible, because invisible, enemies. She sat pale but undaunted in her lowly home amid parched and desolated fields, while gaunt famine stood on the threshold or looked in at the windows. She saw and suffered as only pioneer women can suffer, and, as a writer has said of Kansas women, to-day "in Indiana's song and story stands this type of Indiana's women. She

the bleak winds of adversity; above her God's free heaven, and before her Indiana as she shall be in the shining, golden to-And below her, too, unfortunately, are 382 steps to terra firms, and, by the time Indiana's admirer has got his bead down out of the clouds and his feet planted on mother earth, he is perfectly willing that the young lady up aloft, with the brow of June and the form of Hebe, shall go on doing business in her roof garden, her dignified pose andisturbed by him. His ad miration for art will not lead him to repeat the trip, at least not until his loosehinged knees get over the sensation of

has climbed through difficulties to

the realms of the stars. Below

her lower the dark clouds and mutter the

reverberating thunder of civil strife:

below her are the mists of doubt and

difficulty; below her are the cold snows,

BUSINESS OF THE RAILWAYS

Freight Traffic on Indianapolis Lines Beginning to Show Improvement.

Shipments of Grain and Flour Increasing-Light Movement of Lumber and Manufactured Articles-Cars Inspected.

The train records show that 347 more loaded cars were received and forwarded at Indianapolis last week than in the week ending Aug. 12, but when compared with the corresponding week of 1892 a decrease of 5,233 loaded cars is shown. It should be borne in mind that in the corresponding week of 1892 the largest number of loaded cars was handled in any week of last year, with one exception. It is evident that if any freight man expects to see as heavy a traffic this year as in the fall of 1892 he will be disappointed, as, beginning with the second week in August, 1892, for nine consecutive weeks the loaded-car movement averaged 20,000 cars per week, exceeding any previous fall business record. In examining the train records it will be noticed that the shipments of grain eastward are increasing; also, the shipment of export flour, while the shipments of lumber and manufactured articles are unusually light. The shipments of live stock fell a little below those of the week ending Aug. 12. The west-bound tonnage shows some increase, but it is by no means as heavy as at the corresponding period of 18:2. Usually the movement of high-class freights is at its maximum from the middle of August to Oct. 1. The tonnage of authrucite coal and coke is far below the usual movement in August. It will be noticed that the north-and-south roads make unfavorable exhibits. There are several causes for this. Shipment. south of provisions, ice and grain are much lighter than usual in August. Many car works are idle, and the shipments north of Southern pine are light beyond precedent since Southern pine has been used so extensivecan be said to be improving gradually, it is spasmodic in its character. Among freight men the belief prevails that local business from now on will increase, but none expect to see the volume of last year reached. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at this point for the week ending Aug. 19, as compared. with the corresponding weeks of the preceding two years:

	Name of Road.	Louded cars, 1893.	Loaded cars, 1892	Louded cars, 1891
l	L., N. A. & C., Air-line I., D. & W C., H. & D. (Indi'p'l's div.) L. E. & W.	362 314 739 522	364 418 958 602	322 448 908 251
	Penn'a lines I. & V J., M. & I. Chie'go div. Col'bus div.	579 659 448 1,472	765 1,186 765 1,660	631 889
	Peoria & SEast div. Eastern West div. Chicago div Big Four Cincin'ti div.	821 942 1,240 1,550	1.008 1,204 1,574 2,365	1,102
l	lines St. Louis div. Clev'I'nd div.	1,562 1,904 1,660	2,643	1,842 1,698 2,042
1000	Totals	14,774 4,522		17.241 4,541
į	Total movement	19,296	25,031	21,782

The Bureau Doing Effective Work.

Below is given a statement of gains made by the joint rate inspection and weighing bureau at the five points comprising the Indianapolis district for the month of July,

Indianapolis-Total number cars weighed, 1,230; excess weight on carload freight, 12,828,-400 pounds; on platform freight, 466,852 pounds. Total gain in revenue on carload and platform weights, and classification changes and rate in-Evansville-Total number cars weighed, 965;

pounds; on platform freight, 161,491 pounds. l'otal gain in revenue, \$3,417.48. Vincennes-Total number cars weighed, 544; excess weight on carload freight, 577.890 bound: on platform treight, 66,146 pounds. Total gain in revenue, \$778.15. Terre Haute-Total number cars weighed, 1,047; excess weight on carload freight, 3,546,-

excess weight on carload freight, 2.047,035

900 pounds; on platform freight, 134,332 pounds. Total gain in revenue, \$2,873.38. Louisville-Total number of cars weighed, ,328; excess weight on carload freight, 1,973,-858 pounds; on platform freight, 670,167 pounds. Total gain in revenue, \$5,122,23.

Traffic Notes. The J., M. & I. (Louisville division of the Pennsylvania lines), handled at this point last week but 659 loaded cars. Not in many years has the movement been so

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton handled at this point last week a total of 978 cars, 739 being loaded. This is about 300 loaded cars below the average of several

The coal traffic of the Vandalia and the

Indianapolis & Vincennes is increasing. The Big Four is delivering 500,000 tons of Pittsburg coal to the indianapolis lighting

The empty car movement westward continues large. The Vandalia last week handled 623 loaded and 518 empty cars west from Indianapolis. The road brought in 1.037 loaded cars.

The Big Four lines, the Peoria & Eastern not included, handled at Indianapolis last week 6,256 loaded cars, against 9,029 in the corresponding week last year, a decrease this year of 2,773 cars.

The Bee Line division of the Big Four comes nearer handling its usual volume of business than any other of the Indianapohe lines. This division is handling a good deal of live stock for Eastern markets, and getting the short hand on a good deal of grain to Toledo and Detroit.

The Pennsylvania lines received and forwarded at Indianapolis last week 3,158 oaded cars against 4,376 in the corresponding week of 1892; decrease this year, 1,218 leaded cars. From this it will be seen that the Panhandle, as well as the Big Four, is antfering because of light freight traffic.

Personal, Local and General Notes, H. C. Parker, traffic manager of the Lake Erie & Western, is in Chicago, Oscar Murray, vice president of the Big

Four, who has been abroad for six weeks, is expected to reach Cincinnation Thursday. T. J. English, train master of the Cincinnati division of the Big Four, was in the

city yesterday, en route home from the world's fair. The passenger earnings of the Monon for the second week of August are reported as

being \$14.116 ahead of those of the corresponding week of 1892. The Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania

Company, where six thousand men are employed, will to-day commence working half time until further notice. Engene V. Debs and George Howard, promoters of the new railway organization.

vesterday addressed the railroad men in Kansas City on the matter. The thirty-eighth semi-annual meeting of the American Association of General Ticket and Passenger Agents will be held

at Milwankee on Tuesday, Sept. 19. A Philadelphia paper says that the Pennsylvania lines have dropped over ten thousand men from their pay rolls since the re-

trenchment policy was mangurated.

Receiver D. H. Chamberlain, of the South Carolina railroad, has made arrangements to give a large number of the road's employes a free trip to the world's fair. To-day the rates from Cincinnati and Lonisville, by all lines to Chicago, will be advanced to \$9 the round trip, which is an

advance of \$2 on a ticket, Indianapolis still has its \$4.50 round-trip rate. The using of the new Union Station of | Winslow's Southing Syrup. 25c a bottle. the Vandalia at Terre Haute will enable the Vandalia company to shorten its running time between Indianapolis and St. Louis ten minutes, without increasing the

speed of the trains. The Big Four, in the first half of August. falls nearly \$80,000 behind in gross earnings, as compared with those of the first fifteen days of Angust, 1892. A handsome increase in passenger earnings is shown and a large decrease in freight earnings. The Pennsylvania Company has made

of Louisville for Toledo and Detroit, via Indianapolis and Logansport, where it will be turned over to the Wabash, using its

new Detroit line. The excursion of the Columbian Association to Chicage over the Pennsylvania lines, advertised for yesterday, was postponed until further notice. It is said had it been run it would have opened a world's fair rate war which would not have been checked until the fair was over.

All the new improved class "P" engines now being built at the Altoona and Fort Wayne shops for the Pennsylvania lines have the springs arranged on a line below the base of the firebox. This results in the engine running much steadier and gives room for the use of the larger boiler. The Wabash system earned in the second week of August \$:62.164, a decrease as com-

pared with the earnings of the corresponding week of 1392 of \$33,310. This makes the exhibit even more unfavorable than some of its competitors, owing to the fact that the earnings of its new Detroit division are included. The Evansville Journal says that D. J. Mackey is extremely happy that the Cin-

cinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western deal has become an uncertainity, as Mr. Mackey may now stand some chance of securing it as an Indianapolis outlet for the roads he is interested in. In the twenty-four hours ending at noon

resterday the Big Four sent West over the Chicago division nine trains, bauling eighty-two passenger cars. Every seat was occupied and some were standing in the aisles. The Monon sent out two extra trains in addition to its regulars trains, all crowded with world's fair excursionists. and the Panhandle did a heavy business. The retrenchment policy of the Pennsyl-

vanta lines is telling effectually in its earnings. The gross earnings of the Pittsburg. Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis for the month of July were \$55,319 in excess of those of July, 1892; the net earnings \$46,523 shead of July, 1892. For the seven months ending July 31 the gross earnings show an increase of \$236,958 and net earnings an increase of \$185,746.

There is general rejoicing among conservative officials of the roads in the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association that the Ohio & Mississippi has become a member of the association, as it lessens the liability of a rate war through the establishing of the new line north in connection with the Big Four, and it is really a good ly in building cars. While local business | thing for the O. & M. and the Big Four. as it is a recognition of the new line.

> Commencing with the 21st the Washington and Chicago sleeper will leave Washington westbound on No. 1, C. & O. train, leaving Washington at 2 P. M., reaching Chicago by Big Four No. 17 next afternoon. Returning, the sleeper will leave Chicago by Big Four No. 18 and connect at Cincinnati with the F. F. V., reaching Washington at 2 P. M. This gives a fast sleeping-car line of special interest to Indianapolis peo-

> President Thomas addressed a meeting of trainmen and operatives of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad at Nashville yesterday, numbering about three hundred, and announced to them that on the 1st of September the road would be forced to make a cut in wages to the extent of 10 per cent, on all receiving less than \$300 per month and 20 per cent. for those receiving over this sum. This affects the entire line of the road and branches.

> > SHELBYVILLE BEATEN.

Her Team Could Not Play Ball a Little Bit-Score 18 to 3.

Quite a crowd saw the Indianapolis ball club wipe out the Shelbyville Grave at Lanham's Park, yesterday afternoon, They brought one ball player with them, Williamson, the pitcher. He pitched a good, strong game, and had he been supported properly the score would have been different. A tall, spindle-shanked individnal tried to play first for Shelbyville, and his wild efforts to catch the ball called forth an unusual amount of good-patured "guying from the crowd. Ed Donovan and Barnes led the batting, the former having five safe hits to his credit, and the latter four. The home team simply played with the visitors, and in every possible way tried to help, them score Sonders tossed the ball to them, but they could not bat. Following is the score:

INDIANAPOLIS. AB R H PO A E Fisher, 2 b..... 5 3 1 4 2 5 2 1 3 0 5 3 1 0 0 5 2 5 1 0 5 2 0 17 0 6 1 2 0 3 6 3 4 1 4 6 0 1 1 4 5 2 1 0 0 F.Schaub, c.... Broderick, r. f...... E. Donovan, l. f..... W. Sowders, 1b J. Sowders, p..... R. Schaub, 3 b..... Walters, c. f..... Totals. 48 | 18 | 16 | 27 | 13 | 3 SHELBYVILLE.

|A B | R | H | P O | A | E McBride, 2 b Miles, l. f Briggs, c..... Grey, c. f...... 3 0 0 2 0 0 Totals....... 36 3 7 27 15 9 Indianapolis.....3 0 2 1 0 1 6 5 0-18 Shelbyville......0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0-3

Wild Pitch-J. Sowders. Two-base Hits-J. Sowders, Waters, Fauvefur. Bases on Balls-By Williamson, 5. Stolen Bases-Indianapolis, 8. Left on Bases-Indianapolis, 9; Shelbyville, 7. Passed Balls-Briggs 2.

Struck Out-By Williamson, 1; by J. Sowders, 4 Time of Game-One hour and forty-five min-Umpire-J. McCrossen.

Celina Defeated by Elwood.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 20.—The Celina, O., ball team met defeat here this afternoon, the score standing 8 to 4 in favor of Elwood. Hollowell and Klose were the home battery. Two thousand people attended. Chicago Defeats Washington.

At Chicago-(Attendance, 6,987.) Chicago..... 1 0 0 0 1 1 3 1 4-11 13 2 Washington.0 2 0 0 1 0 4 0 0-710 3 Batteries-Donnelly and Kittridge; Esper and

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPREME COURT.

New Suits Filed. Joseph W. Wharton et al. vs. Willard S. Wickard: on contract. Room 2. Harry E. Negley've. Citizens' Street-rail road Company: damages. Demand, \$1,000.

Chas. W. Stephenson vs. Ora E. Stephenson; divorce. Room 1. Sarah E. Hocker vs. Nicholas J. Hocker; divorce. Room 1. Lizzie Hooks vs. Forest Hooks; divorce. Room 2

George A. McKee vs. The Royal Insurance Company; on policy. Demand, \$3,500 Henry J. Schroth vs. Julia K. Schroth: divorce. Room 8. CIRCUIT COURT.

New Suits Filed. Nora Wren vs. The City of Indianapolis: damages. Demand, \$10,000. Margaret Mckeehan vs. The Town of West Indianapolis; injunction. Thomas J. Jameson vs. Greenberry Walker et al.; injunction. John H. McCarty vs. Western Union Tel-

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remeay for diarrhoa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs.

egraph Company et al.; damages. Demand.

FAMILIES visiting New York will find the Mad ison Avenue H tel, 58th street and Madison avenue, a most delightful home. Now under the management of Mr. H. M. Clark, formerly of the Murray Hill and Hoffman House. Single rooms and en suite at moderate terms. Reference, by permission, Louis Reibold, of the Bates House.

NECKS and arms of snowy whiteness, forms fair as the lily, are the pleasing endowments conferred by Gienn's Suphur Soap. A healthful substitute for the poisonous cosmetics formerly arrangements to haulits Louisville busi- in vogue.

THEY'RE HOLDING UP WELL

Freight Shipments from Indianapolis Have Not Fallen Off Much.

Many Closed Factories Clearing Out Their Stock-Promising New Water Works System-Orders Growing More Plentiful.

Inquiry of the freight men who look after local business develops the fact that Indianapolis is coming nearer maintaining its average rate of local tonnage than any other railroad center. This remark applies to the Lake Erie & Western, the Vandalia, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Big Four and the Penusylvania lines. Where points like Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis and Louisville show a heavy falling off in local business, Indianapolis comes within 15 per cent., or thereabouts, of handling its usual August tonnage, the heavy falling off being due to the lighter through traffic. Despite the shutting down of many manufactories, these same manufactories are shipping a good many goods, clearing out accumulated stocks. Among the items which have swelled the tonnage of Indianapolis lines at this point is the large quantities of broken stone in the concrete now being used in the street improvements. Another very important factor is the increased business of the Indianapolis commission men. Never in the history of Indianapolis have the commission men handled such quantities of fruits and vegetables and other produce, and most of the property they handled is shipped in here and then a large per cent, of it shipped to the larger cities and towns over the State. As the season has been so dry such cities and towns could not depend on the country around them for their supplies. Then the immense melon crop has helped to increase the tonnage over last year. The wholesale houses the last month have not been shipping as many goods as usual, but the percentage of falling off is not as great as the increase in business from sources above alluded to. Waterworks System Which Promises Well.

Indications are that the Howe Pump and Engine Company will be obliged to again enlarge its plant, so crowded are they with work. Last week they shipped three of their combined chemical and water fire engines, besides hose reels and book and ladder trucks, to points in Wisconsin and Illinois. They also shipped to Spring Green, Wis., a direct pressure water works pumping plant, which they are to erect in that city. The president, Mr. B. J. C. Howe, has for a lifetime been engaged in the construction of water works and the manufacture of fire apparatus, and for a long time he has been studying to find some water works system suitable for the small cities and villages. The water works systems such as are used in the large cities are much too expensive to construct and operate, and there has seemed to be nothing effective within reach of the smaller cities. Mr. Howe seems to have struck it. A Journal representative witnessed a test of the plant just shipped away. It consisted of a triplex direct pressure pump operated by a twelve-horse-power gasoline engine. The plant had not been in operation for twenty-four hours and the reporter was asked to time it and see how long it took to start the engine and get a stream in the air. In one and a half minutes from the word "go" the engine was started and a powerful fire stream was playing a bundred feet in the air and in less than half a minute more a second stream was shooting up beside the first stream. It is claimed for this system that it costs less to build it than any other effective system and much less to operate as the action is automatic, requiring no engineer or fireman. Natural gas or gasoline can be used to run it and it is safer, simpler, cleaner, more economical and very much quicker than one using steam. The pressure given by this pumping system was equal to a standpipe 196 feet high.

Orders Coming In. The Nordyke & Marmon Company reports having secured several very desirable orders during the past week, among which are a fifty-barrel mill at Elk Garden, Va., and a one-hundred-barrel mili at Forest City, Mo. These two mills are to be delivered, set up and turned over to the purchasers in running order under strong guarantees. The equipment of each includes lines of full roller process machinery, together with power plants. Of foreign orders it reports two from Mexico, one a complete flour mill plant, with power, to Arispe, State of Sonors, and the other a flour and corn mill to the City of Mexico. Another order is from Melbourne, Australia, for a line of machinery for a corn milling plant of no mean proportions.

Industrial Notes. The Atlas engine works is gradually increasing its force, and now has some 350 men at work, its usual number being about eight hundred. Last week the works shipped ten carloads of engines to different

A. B. Gates & Co., manufacturers of the Climax baking powder, are unusually busy, working a day and night force, and in the company's other departments there has been an improvement in trade the last

few days. Superintendent Piel, of the National Starch Works Company, states that business is improving with them, especially export trade, and at the works in Indianapolis they are now converting four thousand

bushels of corn into starch per day. Wright & Wright will to-day ship forty-horse-power engine to Ingalls, a suburb of Indianapolis, for the Crescent glass works. The company is taking hold as if it meant business. Lee Mothershead is giving his whole time to the enterprise. The Co-operative Laundry Company, the stockholders of which are women, have their plant, which cost \$4,000, paid for, and have declared a dividend of 12 per cent.

and from this time on expect to pay its stockholders quarterly dividends of 8 to The four leading bakeries are now converting 260 barrels of flour per day into bread, crackers and cakes, and are arranging for big work on encampment week. Parrott & Taggart, who now use 110 berreis of flour a day, expect on that week to

convert two hundred barrels of flour a day into eatables. The Brown-Ketcham Company has recently been fortunate enough to get several good contracts, among them the mon structural work for a large business block to be erected in St. Louis and another still larger contract for a government building to be erected in Kansas City. They usually employ 350 men, and now have about three

bundred at work. The Burdsal Paint Company will this morning commence working three days of the week. The works when running fullhanded employ about seventy-five people. But few branches of business have felt the stringency more in the cutting down of sales than have the paint works, as during hard times the holders of property let the painting of buildings go over until times strike an easy gait.

Business with the Brightwood manufacturers is brightening up considerably. The Indianapolis terra cotta works are working full-handed and full time, and have some very good orders for terra cotta work on hand in Louisville, Nashville, New Orleans and St. Louis. The Gillette brothers, manufacturers of wagon material, have seventy-five men at work, and are finding but little trouble in disposing of all they manufacture.

How to Prevent Bee Stings.

Writer in Science. It is a fact not generally known that if one holds his breath wasps, bees and hornets can be handled with impunity. The skin becomes stingproof, and, holding the insect by the feet and giving her full liberty of action, you can see her drive her weapon against the impenetrable surface with a force which lifts her body at every stroke, but let the smallest quantity of air escape from the lungs and the sting will penetrate at once. I have never seen an exception to this in twenty-live years' ob-

I have taught young ladies with very delicate hanes to astonish their friends by ness, and that coming from points south | Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c. | the performance of this feat, and saw one

servation.

of a physician the services Dhysician through laughing at the witty remark of her sister, forgetting that laughing required breath. For a theory in explanation I am led to believe that holding the breath partially closes the pores of the skin. My experiments in that direc-tion have not been axact enough to be of any scientific value, but I am satisfied that it very sensibly affects the amount of insensible perspiration.

ABOUT HORSE RACING.

Phases of the Business Not Often Considered by Its Critics.

Martha M. Williams, in Frank Leslie's Monthly. Now for a few facts still deeper down, Racing is a sport-uscless and cruel, cry ont many very good people. A sport we wish to make and keep it-the less a business the better, say the men who are foremost in promoting and controlling it. They know-none better-that humanity will be amused. Instead of deploring the tendency, they recognize and seek to give it legitimate ontlet. Setting aside the moral question, over which argument were useless as endless, let us see what this sport means in the way of investment, work and wages. The figures are a bit startling. For example, four conrses were written down to represent the expenditure of more than four million dollars. Set \$500,000 each against Gravesend and Coney Island, \$2,000,000 for Morris Park, \$1,250,000 for Monmouth, and you will be under rather than above the fact. Then add that each of the big courses pays out a thousand dollars a month in wages the year through, that the repair bill neighbors ten thousand dollars, to say nothing of insurance taxes and improvement, or the expenses of the race meetings. They include a starter at \$100 the day, three judges at the same comfortable figure, a hundred Pinkerton poince at \$5 each a day, a force of scavengers and scrubwomen for cleaning the stand and lawns, a bugler, watchman, messengers without number, extra grooms and stablemen to care for teams of visitors, footmen to hand carriage folk properly to places, gatekeepers, ticketmen, bartenders, waiters, what not, and the total is appalling. without taking account of bookmakers and the regular messenger service, which betwixt them certainly give work and wages to five hundred men each day. Take the further fact that the four clubs

some three thousand horses in training round about New York, which, at the moderate average of \$5,000 the head, represent \$15,000,000 running about on four legs. And these three thousand horses mean work for as many men and boys, since all good stables employ a rubber and a rider for each two horses. To pay them takes another half-million; to keep them, still more. Hay, oats, corn and bran likewise cost money. The matter of plates and shoes mounts up to a tidy sum. And there are, too, such trifles as bringing peat moss across the sea for tracks and bedding, not to mention shiploads of West India loam to be spread on a too sandy course. .There are literal millions in it for the railroads; in fact, all lines of transportstion, and not merely those running round about the town. There is a deal of carrying horseflesh to and fro, north, south, east and west. To fetch a carload of them from California costs \$750-about \$50 the head. From the blue-grass center, Lexington, the rate is \$250 the carload. If the animals are insured while in transit the rate is 50 cents upon the \$100. A very little thought upon these figures will serve to show the worth

give each year in stakes and purses quite

\$1,000,000. To contend for them there are

The harness, saddle and horseclothing men say racing brings to them every year a good \$600,000 worth of extra traffic. The Western Union officials coyly admit that news of the races and dispatches sent on account of them may be worth a quartermillion a year to them. Outside folk put the figure at more than a million, and they say they are still on mercy's side. Another fact. The yearling sales foot up more than a million each season.

of the traffic.

Tattersalls sold last year something like \$1,200,000 worth, and reports bigger sales and more of them the current season. That brings us at last to the breeding studs, of whose value it is possible to judge only by comparison. When the Nursery and Algeria studs were dispersed, upon the death of their owners, August Belmont and William L. Scott, the sales of breeding stock footed up a good many hundred thousand dollars. And very lately a quarter million has been paid for a balf interest in Belle Meage live stock alone. The land, nearly four thousand acres, must be worth as much more. Even that figure is surpassed by the Haggin ranch in California, as well as by the late Senator Stanford's Palo Alto. It is more than a question, also, if it would cover the value of the Morris breeding farms. Besides all this, there are bluegrass breeders whose name is legion, Dixiana, McGrathiana, Woodbren-how many

m re!-will flash into every mind. First and last, there cannot be less than one hundred mullion dollars embarked in racing and enterprises dependent on it. And at the very least one hundred thousand people get a living by one or all of them. The whole matter of it has been barely skimmed over her. A very cursory looking into it will show to the most skeptic mind that the half, say, the tenth part, has not been told him.

The Man He Wanted.

Detriot Free Press. The rather respectable tramp sidled up to the business man's desk, and the business man thought he was a home missionary or something, after a contribution. "Good morning," said the visitor.

"Good morning," responded the business "Fine weather we are having," said the

"Very pleasant," responed the man at the "Have you been to the world's fair?" asked the visitor.

"I have not," was the response. "Are you going!" "I am not." "Well, you are the very man I am looking for," said the visitor, hopefully, "Everybody I've struck for a beer for two months past has either been to the fair or is going, and can't spare a nickel. Blamed

if I ain't so dry I can use my tongue for a

blotting pad. Lemme have a nickel quick

for the sake of saffering humanity." And

the business man let him have it. Republicans Are All Right.

Boston Journal.

The Democratic leaders in both branches of Congress and a good many Democratio organs seem to think it worth while to make it as difficult as possible for the Republicans to co-operate with the soundmoney Democrats. But, with or without Democratic aid, the great majority of Republicans will be found on the right side when the voting comes. If the same thing could be said of the Democrats the battle would be won.

Compare.

A careful comparison of Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts with the other flavoring exracts offered for sale, will convince my person that for strength, puriy, delicate and natural flavor,



are far superior. Ladies of taste once having enjoyed the deliious flavor that is given to akes, puddings, creams, etc., by Dr. Price's Vanilla or Lemon Extract, could not be induced to use any other.

Was Very Nervous

During the spring. My appetite was poor,

my bowels in bad shape, I had no strength, could not sleep even when I was tired, and when I got up in the morning I felt more tired than if I had walked 20 miles. In

fact, had no energy at all. I was urged to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and can say what thousands have said before, that it worked wonders for megave me strength, appetite, vigor and energy for work. I feel now that

Be sure to get HOOD'S, because

Mood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Billious

life is worth living. I am so grateful to Hood's

Sarsaparilla that I feel it my duty to write this

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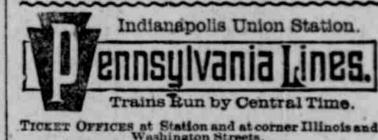
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RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily, + Daily, except Sunday, FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO LEAVE Columbus, Ind., and Louisville *3.55 am *12.15 am Philadelphia and New York.... *5.00 am Baltimore and Washington... *5.00 am Dayton and Springfield... *5.00 am Martinsville and Vincennes... *8.00 am Richmond and Columbus, O.... 18.00 am Logansport and Chicago......*11.45 am Columbus, Ind., and Louisville. *1.40 pm Philadelphia and New York.... *3.00 pm Baltimore and Washington..... *3.00 pm Dayton and Springfield...... *3.00 pm Knightstown and Richmond... *4.00 pm Columbus, Ind., and Louisville. *4.00 pm Logansport and Chicago....... 4.00 pm 9.40 pm North Vernon and Madison..... 44.00 pm 10.15 am Martinsville and Vincennes... 14.40 pm 110.15 am

VANDALIA LINE. SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

From Indianapolis Union Station

Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 am., 11:50 am., 1:00 pm., 11:00 pm. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:30 am., 4:50 am., 2:50 pm., 5:20 pm., 7:45 pm.
Terre Haute and Greenesstle accommodation arrives at 10:00 am., and leaves at 4:00 pm. Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through

trains. Dining Car on trains 20 and 21. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED - MACHINISTS AND BOILERmakers; permanent situations. Apply by letter to C. C. ROBINSON, Mattoon, Ill.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SOLO CORNETS ist wants a good location for a drug store in some live Indiana town. I have considerable music published. Write particulars to "MUSICIAN," No. 425 Eighteenth street, Detroit, Mich. WANTED-A PARTNER IN ESTABLISHING a sanitarium for the cure of Drunkenness and the Opium and Morphine Habits on legitimate principles, which will have the indorsement of the medical profession. Will bear thorough investigation. A good business man and total abstainer preferred. Capital required. \$1,500. The best of references fur.

nished and required. Address, for particulars, THE LINCOLN SANITARIUM, Petersburg, Ind. FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-TIMBER LAND-THE UNDER-signed has bonanza in timber land to offer pros-pective purchasers. Yellow poplar, pine, white oak and hickory; finest in the State. Near railroad. 10,-000 acres in lots to suit. I. N. PHIPPS, Mount Sterling, Ky.

TOR SALE-BUILDINGS AND LEASE OF FOR SALE—BUILDINGS AND LEASE OF ground and side track, now occupied by the Indianapolis Foundry Co., Bates and Pine streets and Big Four Bailway, conveniently located for manufacturing business requiring good switching facilities. Can give possession August 1, prox. Address INDIANAPOLIS FOUNDRY CO., 57 Bates st. FINANCIAL.

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FICE, 57 West Washington street. MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE-Bonds, Consumers' Gas Tru t Stock and Com-mercial Paper, bought and sold. W. H. HOBBS, 70 MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW-est market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis,

FOR SALE. DOR SALE - PHYSICIANS' PRACTICE IN I Chicago. Ill health in my family necessitates immediate change of climate; will sell my office and lucrative practice, among the best families in city. An opportunity seldom offered to step into a paying practice. Thorough investigation. Will personally introduce purchaser. Sacrifice for immediate sale. Address DOCTOR, 1837 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS. THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Aug. 23, 8 p. m., at 40 2 East Washington street, to H. M. HADLEY, Pres. elect three directors. H. H. FAY, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENT. NNOUNCEMENT-OLD HATS AND BUBBER A repaired by WM. DRPUY. 47 Massachusetts av A NNOUNCEMENT-GEO. A. VAN PELT Fine Flour, Food Cereals, Feed, etc., North 121 Delaware street. Telephone 336. A NNOUNCEMENT-LADIES' WISHING EM-ployment can make \$3 to \$5 per day selling spe-cialties. Experie ce unnecessary. Call 31 W. Ohio st.



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